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V. S. Hillock
Roses Extraordinary

Arlington, Texas

Fall of 1932

Spring of 1933



We can grow, and sell, any variety on our list more cheaply through the simple expedient of sacrificing plant quality for price.

We do not care to propagate roses in such manner.

We strive to compete in price only with them who strive first for plant quality.



Our Policy

It being our policy and intent to confine our rose list to leaders in type and kind, this list is of necessity more or less abbreviated.

Such policy compels the dropping of varieties as soon as they have patently been superseded by superior varieties of like type and kind. It also compels the constant purchase and testing of new varieties that their worth in this climate may be ascertained to their ultimate acceptance or rejection.

Since new varieties habitually come into this climate suffering devitalization incident to importation or migration—or both—such policy compels that before new varieties be either rejected or disseminated steps be taken for the re-establishing of their natural and normal vigor that their true worth may be ascertained; which thing can be, and is, accomplished only through patient toil.

We have under test at this time more than twice as many additional varieties as are included in this list, many of them in two year old field-grown plants of our own propagation. Some of these varieties are now being subjected to intense ballyhoo from the four corners of the earth. Doubtless many of our visitors will be surprised that some of these varieties have not been included in this list, for with beauty and vigor they have clamored for approval and inclusion.

But the climate of the Southwest offers a wide range of weather conditions from year to year and we have deemed it wise to withhold them for another year's test.

Prices

Prices quoted in this list are subject to a ten percent discount when ten or more plants are ordered; to a twenty per cent discount on an order of twenty five or more plants.

We pay express charges.

Tests

The following list of rose varieties has been prepared in alphabetical order without regard for type and kind.

Except where otherwise specifically stated, opinions expressed concerning the merits and demerits of varieties are based solely and altogether upon the performance of the varieties under test beneath the Texas sun.

In these tests no attention whatsoever is given to the performance of plants that have been propagated in climates either colder or more kindly than the climate of Texas. Such tests are, in fairness to the varieties, conducted only with plants propagated in this climate.

ABOL. (F. Evans, 1927.) A new white hybrid-tea that is especially noteworthy for the volume and quality of its perfume. The well-formed bud opens into a blossom of great beauty that remains cupped until the petals fall. It is a cutting rose of real merit that would be well worth growing for its perfume alone. In our field it has grown well and produced freely. Price, 85c.

AMAMI. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927). An exquisitely beautiful hybrid-tea of peach and pearl pink that carries the brilliancy of a seashell. The blossom is of great size and is freely produced. During the dry summer of 1931, this rose astonished and delighted us no end. But, unfortunately, the blossom is subject to weather damage; and during the wet season of 1932, is disappointed us grievously and often.

It is altogether too beautiful to throw away; but with vast regret, we are compelled to suspect that its great values do not recompense for its deficiencies. Price, 75c.

APHRODITE. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928.) Ten beautiful ruffled petals of coral-red, rose-pink and mother-of-pearl on a gold base constitute this latest sensation among the singles and near-singles. The blossoms are produced with great freedom upon a strong, vigorous bush. Our visitors have commended it with high and ecstatic praise. We like it immensely. Price, 85c.

AMI QUINARD. (Mallerin, 1930). The velvety, crimson-maroon color of this rose is very deep at all seasons, being almost black when conditions are not adverse. The velvety texture is retained at all seasons.

The blossom is semi-double, and bud and blossom are of good form. The bush is of extraordinary vigor, throwing many canes from the base that produce their blossoms upon excellent stems for cutting. The variety blooms with great freedom, being an almost constant bloomer. It is indeed a rare rose that can produce its blossoms under conditions too difficult for the astonishing and delightful Ami.

One, having seen Ami Quinard, remembers! For Ami Quinard bites deep into the memory. Returning visitors inevitably make their way quickly to it. It has been an unending sensation in our field. Price, \$1.00.

AUTUMN. (Coddington, 1931). Generally considered the most highly colored rose yet introduced. The brownish-red, burnt-orange buds are carried rigidly erect upon excellent stems for cutting. The buds open slowly and are especially valuable for table decoration. The open blossom differs from season to season and runs the gamut of autumnal colors, red, pink and yellow.

The bush is a sturdy grower that produces its ravishing buds and blossoms with considerable freedom. This rose is fast attaining great popularity. Our experience with the rose in both drought and humidity indicates that such popularity is fully deserved. Price, 85c.

BETTY UPRICHARD. (A. Dickson, 1922). A brilliant copper-red bud that opens into a semi-double blossom of two tones, the face of the petal being salmon-pink, the reverse deep coral or carmine. The bush is remarkably vigorous and produces its blossoms in profusion upon long stems.

This variety is unsurpassed for mass planting, such planting giving full effect to the remarkable contrast in the colors of the rose. We had the pleasure of establishing 147 plants of this variety in a solid bed at the Rose Hill Burial Park on the Fort Worth-Dallas Pike. Delighted thousands of rose lovers have stood in wonder before it. Price, 75c.

BLACK BOY. (A. Clark., 1919). A very dark, crimson climbing hybrid-tea from Australia that has proved itself to be a climber of real merit. We like it. However our experience with the rose does not lead us to believe it to be the equal of that wonder among crimson hybrid-tea climbers, Souv. de Claudius Denoyel. Price 75c.

CALEDONIA. (Dobbie & Co., Ltd., 1928). After a long run of white varieties that have proved themselves to be decidedly inferior in general rose values to the usual run of colored roses, we have found much pleasure in this fine white hybrid tea from Scotland.

The bud is large and long-pointed, opening into a large, nicely-scented blossom of excellent form. The stem is long, the bush is vigorous, and the blossoms are freely produced throughout the season.

Visitors have found it sensational in size, beauty and performance. We value it very highly. Price 85c.

CECIL. (R. B. Cant, 1926.) A five petaled, starry single of brilliant yellow. It has grown well for us in humidity and in drought, and has bloomed with reasonable freedom. Lovers of singles have found it sensational in the extreme. Price, 85c.

CHAS. P. KILHAM. (Beckwith & Sons, 1926). Catalogue descriptions persistently compare this great rose to Mme. Edouard Herriot. It resembles Herriot in neither bush, bud nor blossom. We long since heaved Herriot nimbly into a convenient ditch. This rose, while claiming our admiration from the first, has compelled our greater admiration year by year.

Among the new, intensely colored varieties that can be described only by the term 'fire-flame pink', we have yet to discover another variety with a bush as vigorous and free-flowering as is the bush of Chas. P. Kilham. It does not bloom in recurring bursts, but produces its buds and blossoms with surprising regularity and continuity.

The fire-flame buds and blossoms are suffused and enriched with deep salmon and gold. The bud is long-pointed. The blossom, of moderate fullness, is of unique and graceful form. The stem is very long. Both bud and blossom are long lasting.

Chas. P. Kilham has great value as a garden decorative and is also a cutting rose of extraordinary merit. When carried indoors, its fiery hues are not lost but, rather, seem to be intensified in the subdued light. Price, 85c.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM. (Armstrong, 1927). Bud and blossom are golden yellow with the outer petals splashed with carmine, a slight enlargement of the gloriously beautiful blossom of its parent, Golden Emblem.

The besetting sin of Golden Emblem in this climate—dieback—appears in this climbing sport only as a slight tendency to discard

some of its many branches under extremely unfavorable conditions.

Under reasonably favorable conditions, it grows with amazingly great vigor and is undoubtedly the finest yellow Pernetiana climbing rose. Price, 75c.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD. (A. Dickson, 1922). Its blossom is the blossom of its parent, the well-known yellow bush variety, Mrs. Aaron Ward. We believe this rose to be the finest yellow climbing hybrid-tea rose in existence. Price 75c.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES. (Howard & Smith, 1925). A sport from the bush Los Angeles that carries the blossom of its parent, through the blossom of the climber is habitually somewhat larger because of added vigor. Despite the fact that we long since discarded the bush variety, our experience with the climbing sport indicates that it is without the destructive deficiencies of the parent from which it sprang, and we like it. Price, 75c.

CUBA. (Pernet-Ducher, 1927). A very strong-growing, semi-double rose of brilliant, fiery hues on a gold base. It has considerable value as a cut-flower, though the large blossom is sometimes a bit heavy for the neck to support. But its greatest worth lies in its high value as a garden decorative, in which field it is pre-eminent.

It is never very impressive in a catalogue, but is impressive beyond words in the garden. Price, 75c.

DAINTY BESS. (W. E. B. Archer, 1925). A five petaled single as dainty as a clematis whose popularity is limited only by the number who have seen it. Dainty Bess is indeed well named.

The face of the ruffled petals is flesh pink, the reverse old rose. Wine colored stamens add to the odd, delightful beauty of the rose.

The bush is extremely vigorous and the blossoms are produced with freedom and abandon. At times the blossoms come singly upon excellent stems for cutting; but more frequently a strong growing cane bursts forth with a great spray of blossoms which open simultaneously and the entire spray is cut. The rose is highly perfumed. Price, 75c.

DAYDREAM. (A. Clark, 1925). A new semi-double, delicately tinted pink climbing rose from the hand of the great Alister Clark of Australia. This rose, which is today claiming world attention, has not been fully tested in the Southland. Full testing of a new climbing rose requires several years. We can merely set forth such facts as are known.

This variety is of hybrid-Gigantea parentage, which parentage indicates and signifies that it is a rose primarily for warm and hot climates. In the heated portion of Australia where this rose was born, it is reported as being practically everblooming.

Within our knowledge, the rose has been adequately tested on this Continent only in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Both locations lie beyond the natural habitat of a hybrid-Gigantea and its survival there is made possible only through such winter protection as would be given a climbing hybrid-tea.

In those loations beyond its natural habitat, the rare beauty of the blossom has been retained but its natural vigor and productiveness have been somewhat reduced. Never-the-less, it has won the high praise and regard of the many great rosarians, both amateur and professional, who have seen it.

In our field the variety has grown with exceedingly great vigor. Basing our opinion solely upon that vigor, upon its parentage, and upon its performance wherever it has been adequately tested, we are very, very sure that Daydream will come into its own in the Southland. Price, \$1.00

DIRECTOR RUBIO. (Pedro Dot, 1928). Quality and size rather than great numbers is the motto of this noble Castilian.

The bush is a sturdy, upright grower, each stubby cane being heavily clothed with dark green, leathery foliage and topped by an enormous blossom of cochineal-pink or cerise-scarlet according to the season. The great, glowing bud reflexes petal by petal in staid and formal manner. The enormous blossom opens wide, but not flat, giving full play to its brilliancy, while its many ruffled petals give it a form both pleasing and unique.

The Spanish Grandee possesses eye-smiting ability of an extremely high order. Visitors invariably rave over it. We join them on the high notes. We like it. Price, .85c.

DUCHESS OF ATHOL. (Dobbie & Co., 1928). When first introduced into the United States, the emotion-stirring salmon-orange and old-rose tints of this rose created a tremendous sensation. The variety was disseminated in vast numbers while yet patently suffer-

ing devitalization incident to importation and migration, which devitalization was doubtless compounded by over-propagation. In result, vast numbers of worthless plants have been discarded from the gardens of the amateurs.

Year by year our plants of this variety have been sent to the burnpile. We have been concerned not with plants for sale but with the restoration of the natural vigor and vitality of the variety through careful bud selection.

The variety now goes on the list. The plants now standing in our field are vigorous in the extreme. Price 75c.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. (A. Dickson, 1928). A rose that possesses the charm of a sweetpea. The face of the petal is salmon-pink, the reverse coppery-red embellished with deep salmon and gold. The perfectly formed bud reflexes petal by petal giving full effect to the delightful, contrasting colors of the rose and giving to the half opened blossom rare charm and beauty.

The strong, vigorous bush produces its blossoms in plentitude throughout the season, the ability of this rose to produce perfect blossoms under all conditions being indeed remarkable.

During a short lifetime, Edith Nellie Perkins has won high commendation from all rose growing sections of the earth. We add our praise. Price, 85c.

EDITOR McFARLAND. (Mallerin, 1931). Because of the vast esteem in which the beloved Editor and past-President of the American Rose Society is held by rosarians in general, this new rose which bears his name is of widespread and peculiar interest. Probably we can best describe the rose through describing our reactions to it and to its performance under test and in the field.

At first we were frankly disappointed. The rose was beautiful, yes. A deep, even pink with a faint tracery of white upon the edge of the petals and, when the nights are cool, an amber suffusion upon the petals. A bud of medium size and perfect form upon an excellent stem for cutting. A blossom of considerable fullness with petals reflexing and recurving, in the half open stage a form superb. Our disappointment lay merely in the fact that to us it seemed so great a name should signify a glowing crimson or a pink of blazing, fiery hues. This rose failed to fit our preconceptions and our hopes.

Time passed; and, living with this rose day by day, observing it with constancy and care, reproducing it in the field, we came to like it, then to cherish it, and finally to value it as of exceedingly great worth; came gradually to know and to understand that the virtues of this rose are the virtues through which the greatest of roses at-

tain their greatness—beauty, vigor, general good health, and productiveness.

Many new varieties of greater brilliancy and somewhat greater beauty have been discarded from our field without sale because their want of such virtues made them worthless.

From Radiance, which is one of its parents, this rose inherited its vigor, general good health, and productiveness. It possesses, in addition, two other great virtues—form and color. It is a great rose.

In which opinion we humbly but happily find ourselves in agreement with the great rosarians of France who during the past summer at Lyons, France, awarded to this rose the Gold Medal of the French Society of Rosarians upon its performance during its two year test at that great test garden. Our stock is limited. Price, \$1.00.

E. G. HILL. (E. G. Hill Co., 1929). This scarlet-crimson hybrid-tea of American organization has rapidly proved its worth in all sections of this country. The foliage is remarkably free from attack by insects and fungi. The bush is strong and vigorous. The large buds and full blossoms are produced upon long, strong stems for cutting.

A good rose at all seasons, E. G. Hill comes into its own in late autumn when its extraordinary size and great brilliancy make it decidedly outstanding. Though the rose was not formally introduced until 1929, we have grown it in the field for four years. We like it. Price, 75c.

ETOILE de HOLLANDE. (Verschuren & Sons. 1919). This great crimson remains the standard by which all new crimson hybrid-teas are judged the world over.

The bud is produced upon an excellent stem for cutting and is truly beautiful; but the beauty of the bud is overshadowed by the beauty of the half-opened semi-double blossom which remains cupped until the petals fall. Both as a cut-flower and in the garden, Etoile de Hollande is truly great.

In view of the fact that the performance of an appreciable number of plants of this variety now standing in the gardens of the Southwest gives no indication of outstanding merit in this variety, it may not be amiss to remark bluntly that this variety in common with many other varieties of true greatness, does not take kindly to the force-budding method of propagation by which bargain-grown roses are frequently produced. Price, 85.

GOLDEN DAWN. (P. Grant, 1929). A new Australian variety that is now receiving unqualified praise from all great rose growing sections of the Northern Hemisphere.

This rose is pure hybrid-tea. The bush is a strong, sturdy grower of medium height and many canes. The abundant foliage is exceptionally fine even for a hybrid-tea. The buds and blossoms, which are rather large and of excellent form, are produced upon strong stems for cutting.

The ground color of the rose is golden yellow when the nights are cool, lemon yellow in heat. Buds and blossoms are splashed, streaked or mottled with colors reminiscent of the dawn, red and pink in varying shades and degrees of intensity. The application of these embellishing colors differs from blossom to blossom at all seasons.

The beauty of bud and blossom, the length and strength of stem, the vigor and productiveness of the bush, and the abundance and health of foliage combine to make Golden Dawn a rose of real merit. Price, 85c.

IMPRESS. (A. Dickson, 1929). This rose is distinctly different. The large, ovoid bud of orange-pink and coral-red opens into a blossom that is shaped like a camellia. The blossom defies color description, the color differing from blossom to blossom and being a graduated combination of terra-cotta-pink, salmon, and orange.

The bush is a stubby, sturdy grower with heavy, glossy foliage that produces a surprising number of most interesting blossoms that have great beauty both in the house and in the garden.

Because this rose differs so radically in form from the general run of roses, we have watched with care the reaction of our visitors to it. It has won high favor with them and with us. Price, 85c.

J. C. THORNTON. (Bees, Ltd., 1926). This rose bloomed in our field for some time under constant and careful observation before we discovered the cause of the excitement in Europe concerning it.

We saw a crimson-scarlet of fine form on a very long stem, and a dangerously slim neck, that waved nonchalantly in the Texas breeze with vast indifference to its surroundings. We remained quite calm in its presence. The European authorities had been so busy commending the rose that they had neglected to explain the exact basis of the commendation. It seemed to us to be a good rose, but only a good rose.

However Europe had called it great; so for that greatness we continued to search. Then, in an inspired moment, we cut buds and blossoms of the variety and carried them indoors. As all roses should

be handled, the stems were plunged deep and support was placed for the heads while water was being absorbed. And, presto!

Those wiry necks, which had appeared so dangerously weak in the field, stiffened like nails; and, when placed under artificial light, buds and blossoms glowed with a brilliancy such as we had never found in any crimson. They reeked color. In that moment, J. C. Thornton became to us also a great rose.

The matter admitted of easy understanding. The high commendations of our British cousins had been predicted upon the performance of the variety as a cut-flower in their many rose shows. Price, 85c.

JOANNA HILL. (J. H. Hill Co., 1928). A yellow of the Sunburst type that is used extensively under glass. The color of the petal, sulphur-yellow at the edge, deepens rapidly towards the heart of the flower and terminates in a touch of orange at the base.

This rose has small value as a garden decorative, its value in the garden lying almost altogether in its ability — and willingness — to produce perfectly formed buds of great beauty on long, strong stems for cutting.

When cut and carried indoors, the exquisite buds, which are held rigidly erect, open very, very slowly and are therefore very long lasting. Price, 85c.

JULES GAUJARD. (Pernet-Ducher; intro. by J. Gaujard, 1928). In the colder portion of the United States this rose is replacing *Souv. de Georges Pernet*. But the great Georges Pernet is a greater rose in the Southland than in the North and, within our experience, Jules Gaujard has not proved itself superior in this climate.

The two roses have no great similarity except in the growth habit of the bush and in that both varieties produce large buds of oriental red for cutting. The open blossoms are vastly dissimilar, the blossom of Georges Pernet reflexing petal by petal in formal manner, while the blossom of Jules Gaujard is informal and rounded.

To us, the blossom of Georges Pernet seems somewhat superior as a cut-flower because of its form. An appreciable number of our visitors stand in total disagreement, preferring the informal blossom of Jules Gaujard. All agree, however, that Jules Gaujard is a bit superior as a garden decorative. Even from a distance of one or two hundred yards, a bed of Jules Gaujard is a thing of startling color and beauty. Both are truly great roses. Price, 75c.

LADY FORTEVOIT. (R. B. Cant, 1928). A semi-double rose of gold, apricot and pink that is quite similar to Angele Pernet, though Lady Fortevoit is usually a shade lighter. It is also stronger-growing and more productive.

Roses of this type are strongly Pernetiana and greatly prefer a climate with dry atmosphere and rapid growing seasons, which things are typical of the Southwest. They also have a most rabid hatred of mud.

Lady Fortevoit was granted the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society (British) in 1927. It has attracted much attention and high praise in our field. We have found much pleasure in it. Price 85c.

LUCIE MARIE. (A. Dickson, 1930.) A sturdy, upright bush that produces its exquisite buds on very long stems for cutting. The outer petals of the deep yellow buds are splashed with rosy red or carmine.

The open blossom of orange and yellow with a slight suffusion of pink remains cupped until the petals fall.

The rose is so new that our experience with it is limited; but our experience causes us to believe it to be superior to all other orange-yellows of the Golden Emblem type. Our visitors have found it worthy of high praise and interest. Price, 85c.

MARI DOT. (Pedro Dot, 1827). In the opinion of the great rosarians of the earth, the breath-taking beauty of this rose is approached by the beauty of but few roses. Our opinion would add—"if any."

The bush grows in a hither and yon manner. The dark green, glossy foliage requires a bit of protection against black-spot and other fungii. This rose is well worth a bit of care.

The bud of Chinese-orange is splashed with deep salmon. In the opening and open blossom, the orange gradually passes, the color changing day by day, passing through ever deepening but delicate shades of pink suffused with gold and apricot, always pastel.

The unique coloring and the unique beauty of the rose defy description. They also defy comparison and competition. Price, 85c.

MERMAID. (W. Paul & Son, 1918). In the very near future any rose garden in the Southland that does not contain Mermaid will cease to be a rose garden. It will merely be a place where Mermaid ought to grow.

The introduction and dissemination of this great climbing rose has been slowed and delayed by the fact that it is an entirely new

departure in roses, a hybrid-Bracteata. It has been compelled to prove itself step by step; and with climbing roses, such steps are slow indeed.

Mermaid has now proved itself under worldwide test, including all rose growing sections of this continent. In the Southwest, it has proved itself in the test garden, in the field, and in the gardens of amateurs. No vestige of doubt remains that Mermaid is one of the greatest roses in existence today, and is equaled by few.

Mermaid is a single rose of five brilliant white petals heavily washed with gold and glorified by a great burst of golden stamens.

Some there are who think that they do not care for single roses. One such is merely one who has not yet seen Mermaid.

During the fore part of the season, Mermaid blooms in great profusion, not in crops, but constantly. The heat of August usually halts its blooming. During autumn, Mermaid blooms more or less sparingly.

The growth of the plant is vigorous in the extreme. The foliage is peculiarly free from attack by insects and fungi, a heritage from its Bracteata ancestors. The glossy and abundant foliage would make the plant good shrubbery if it bore no blossoms.

If one can buy but one rose and has not Mermaid, that one rose should be Mermaid. Price, 85c.

MEVROUW (MRS.) G. A. VAN ROSSEM. (Van Rossem, 1926). This rose is one of the most highly colored, interesting and unique roses now in commerce, and is probably the most difficult to describe.

The reverse of the petal is golden yellow and orange heavily flushed with brilliant pink toward the tip. The inside is orange-red. Both inside and reverse are heavily and thoroughly veined with copper-red or maroon.

The tight, pointed buds open with petals reflexing and recurving in a delightful manner, form and color giving to the half-open stage rare attractiveness. In this climate, the bush is vigorous and highly productive.

This rose has sufficient Pernetiana blood to display strong preference for a dry, fast climate. Temperature does not enter into this equation. The Pernetiana race was born in the warmer portion of France. It has proved itself in vast areas of even greater heat.

On the other hand, certain valleys in the Rocky Mountains have acquired worldwide fame as Pernetiana paradises. In the colder portions of Germany, abnormally cold winters in recent years have shown the Pernetiana to withstand severe cold more readily than the hybrid-tea. Price, 85c.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM. Howard & Smith, 1926). The coming of this fine American origination to our field some few years ago caused Ville de Paris and other lemon and canary-yellows to disappear from our list with great suddenness.

This rose quickly established itself in all rose growing sections as a rose of high merit. The superiority of the variety arose directly from the fact that the wood of the plant and the foliage were superior to the wood and foliage of any variety of corresponding color theretofore produced. In direct result, the variety possessed greater hardiness and greater vigor.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom is the greatest lemon-yellow in commerce today. Price, 75c.

MRS. PIERRE S. du PONT. (Mallerin, 1929). This rose won more gold medals in Europe after two-year tests in great public test-gardens than any other variety ever originated; which includes the eagerly sought Bagatelle Medal of the National Test Garden of France.

Buds and blossoms are deep golden yellow without shadings. In common with other rare virtues, this rose holds its color perfectly as a cut-flower under artificial light, an extremely rare virtue in yellows.

Three years experience with the variety in the field convinces us that in this climate it is superior to any other yellow now in commerce regardless of shade or shading.

The wood of the plant is of firmer texture than the wood of any other yellow of good form that we have yet grown, even a bit better than the wood of Mrs. E. P. Thom, and is favorably comparable to the wood of the general run of pink and red roses. After a long run of soft, pithy yellows, this rose is a great and abiding joy.

The plant is heavily—the word is used advisedly—heavily clothed with excellent and beautiful foliage that is well held under adverse conditions.

It is the first yellow of fine form that we have ever grown, or seen, whose productiveness equals the productiveness of pink and red roses of equal form and beauty. After transplanting, this rose re-establishes itself a bit more slowly than many pink and red roses, but recompenses with a long continued increase in productiveness year by year.

Directly upon our own experience, we value this rose very, very highly. Price, \$1.00.

NUNTIUS PACELLI. (Leenders Bros., 1927). Generally considered the most highly productive white rose of merit of the present time.

The strong, vigorous plant is well clothed with excellent foliage. Both bud and blossom are of fine form and sweetly scented.

In comparison to Abol and Caledonia—

Nuntius Pacelli is slightly smaller, somewhat fuller, produces more blossoms, and the blossom is more resistant to weather damage. It is not so highly scented as Abol. Price, 75c.

PATIENCE. (McGredy, 1927). Worldwide reports on the performance of this rose admit of no halfway measures. Such reports consist only of utter condemnation and ecstatic praise.

The foliage of the variety is rather strongly Pernetiana. From sections where Pernetianas do not thrive comes condemnation without equivocation. From sections where Pernetianas thrive and prosper comes unstinted and ecstatic praise.

In view of these reports and in spite of the fact that Pernetianas thrive in this section, we thought it wise to withhold this amazingly beautiful variety from our list until it could be tested in the gardens of amateurs in this section.

Their reports now cause the rose to appear upon our list.

Patience produces a gloriously beautiful, very long pointed bud of striking, fiery hues that is suffused with an odd, near-purple sheen elsewhere unknown in roses. It opens into a large semi-double, ruffled blossom of rare beauty.

The bush is vigorous and productive. Price, 75c.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. (Coddington, 1930). When this rose first appeared in our field, we were delighted with its vigor, its long stems, and its great buds and blossoms of apricot, yellow, carmine and, at times, maroon.

We naturally had no means of knowing whether or not the weather conditions then prevailing were peculiarly suited to this rose and were therefore compelled to speak of it with reservation. We have now abided with it through drought, flood and pestilence and value it more highly year by year.

This fine American origination came into this section after having established a reputation under test in the North as a most beautiful rose in autumn but of no great importance during the fore

part of the season. It were but natural to expect that its Pernetiana blood would cause it to be more valuable in this section than in the North.

True to its blood, it proved to be in this section not only a wonderful rose in autumn but also a decidedly valuable and beautiful rose in the spring and, surprise of surprises, valuable even in heat.

We trust that we will not be understood to assert that a force-budded plant of this variety produced from an immature budding eye from under glass is even worth groundspace. Our expressed opinion concerning the value of varieties takes no account of the malpractices in propagation through which roses are produced with an eye single to price. With consummate ease, human hands can, and frequently do, destroy the greatness of a rose.

We would be understood to assert that this rose is a great rose when propagated in a manner that accords with its inherent greatness. Price, 75c.

ROSLYN. (E. Towill, 1929). Without having had opportunity to test this new yellow of American origination under widely differing weather conditions, we have been much impressed with its beauty and performance.

The long-pointed bud is rarely beautiful, golden yellow with the reverse of the petals flushed with orange and old-rose. The flushings give to the half-opened blossom a glow that is breathtaking.

The open blossom passes to canary-yellow, pleasing in both form and color. The bush is vigorous and productive. Price, .85c.

SCORCHER. (A. Clark, 1922). This climbing hybrid-tea from the hand of Alister Clark of Australia produces its semi-double, ruffled blossoms of scarlet-rose on long stems for cutting.

In the heated portion of Australia where this rose was born, it is reported as blooming in great profusion throughout the season. Introduced into the northern part of the United States, somewhat beyond the natural habitat of a climbing hybrid-tea, it produces a stupendous burst of blossoms in springtime, with intermittent and scattering bursts thereafter. Its blooming habit in the Southwest has not as yet been fully determined.

Extremely vigorous wherever it has been tested, it has been far too vigorous in our field for our convenience. Price, \$1.00.

SOUV. d'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX. (Bernaix, 1926). Without aid of ballyhoo from any quarter, this fine crimson is gradually but surely making its way into the hearts and gardens of amateurs in all rose growing sections. It should.

The blossom differs radically from season to season. In early spring, the blossom is very dark and very full. It does not open flat, but remains a rounded, ruffled blossom, so dark as to be almost black.

In summer heat, the blossom is semi-double and is a glowing crimson of marked brilliancy.

In late autumn, the blossom is semi-double as in summer and very dark as in early spring.

The bush is vigorous and productive. Price, 85c.

SOUV. de CLAUDIUS DENOYEL. (C. Chambard, 1920). This crimson hybrid-tea climber produces its full sized cutting blossoms both spring and fall. The plant is healthy and very vigorous.

We have grown this valuable climber for several years. During that period, we have tested a constant succession of crimson climbers but have yet to find the equal of this rose in this climate. Price, 75c.

SOUV. de GEORGES PERNET. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919). The very large, pointed buds of oriental red are produced on long, sturdy stems for cutting. The open blossoms, which pass to a pleasing old-rose, are often six inches in diameter.

We have grown this amazing rose for years and value it very, very highly. (See Jules Gaujard). Price 75c.

TALISMAN. (Montgomery, 1929). This rose with its brilliant yellow buds splashed with red, opening into blossoms of yellow and orange-red, is becoming so generally known that a description, or effort at description, is hardly necessary.

Talisman is an American origination and has been used widely and extensively under glass, which fact accounts directly for the speed with which it has been disseminated. The vast majority of the plants produced have been produced through the use in the field of immature budding eyes from under glass, from which circum-

stances the variety has suffered grossly. Talisman is a far better rose for garden growth than its general performance has indicated.

The wood of this variety is a bit soft and, in addition, it inherited a strong tendency to produce malformed centers from one of its parents, the beautiful but nefarious Souv. de Claudius Pernet.

Under the most favorable circumstances, it will still produce a few malformed centers and singles. But proper handling reduces this tendency to a minimum and the freedom with which it blooms leaves it highly productive after the defective blossoms have been discarded.

A great rose is a combination of a great variety, proper propagation, and proper culture. Without proper propagation and proper planting, this variety is quite likely to partake of the general nature of an awful mess.

Our four years experience with Talisman is the basis of the opinion that, when properly propagated, it is an exceedingly well worth while and amazingly beautiful rose in the garden. Price,, 75c.

VATERLAND. (V. Berger, 1928). This variety came across the Atlantic to be ballyhoed widely before it had been widely tested. A plain statement of our experience with this variety is that, although we have transplanted plants for test and have altogether too many two-year old plants now standing in the field, we have yet to see one blossom of the variety that could be considered worth cutting and taking indoors.

The strong, virorous bush produces a staggering number of crimson blossoms. But they ball, they blue, they try the souls of men in divers manners.

With vast complacency, we view a future that will be entirely devoid of this variety. Price, 75c.

WILLIAM E. NICKERSON. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928). The last rose on a rose list usually receives but scant attention. On this list the hard-luck position falls to a very fine English rose. Here few will notice it; but nobody fails to notice it in the garden.

When Wilhelm Kordes after test praised this new rose without qualifying phrase, we made haste to purchase the variety. For the great German rosarian is given to blunt condemnation of the weaklings. We have found only pleasure in this rose.

The plant is erect, vigorous, healthy, and productive.

Bud and blossom are large and of excellent form. The bud reflexes petal by petal in formal manner, the blossom remains cupped until the petals fall. The stems are long and sturdy. Bud and blossom are well held on a strong, stiff neck.

The color is orange-cerise, which merely means that to one passer-by the rose is red, to the next deep pink—but to all brilliant no end.

Peculiarly, when cut and carried indoors, a strong suffusion of deep salmon becomes apparent that is unnoticeable in full light out of doors. Price, 85c.



Rose Planting

A rose plant feeds only in minor part from the soil through the roots. It feeds in major part on elements taken from the air by the foliage.

The plant must, however, have oxygen to combine with other food elements or the plant-food can not be assimilated. Oxygen is taken by the roots from air in the soil.

Deeply planted rose plants starve for want of the required amount of oxygen. A normal rose plant stands with roots springing from a point close beneath the surface of the soil.

In planting a rose, it is advisable to dig a large hole, the larger the better. It need not be of great depth. In the center of the hole, build a cone of dirt high enough to reach the normal level of the bed.

Set the plant on the cone with the roots striking obliquely downward along the sides of the cone. Partly fill the hole, covering the roots. Press the soil down with the foot, seeking to restore normal soil consistency. Beware of air-pockets.

Fill the hole to bed-level and again firm with the foot. The resulting depression should be filled with loose soil and should not be firmed.

The firming of the soil will usually carry the plant downward an inch or two and leave the bud at the surface, presupposing that the plant has been properly propagated upon a shank of but one or two inches. If for any reason the bud is found to be more than one inch below the surface, the plant should be raised.

In order that the root system may become normal in its new location, it is advisable that the roots be cut to a length of four or five inches, the branches being cut to equal length in balance.

In winter planting, no water should be used if the soil is as moist as one would desire for garden planting. Otherwise, water sparingly. Excess moisture prevents root growth.

For winter protection, soil should be heaped around the plant to a height almost sufficient to bury the plant completely. This soil should be removed in the spring in hoeing the plant.

A transplanted rose should receive no direct fertilization during the first year after transplanting. Thoroughly rotted cow manure may be placed at a distance from the plant where the roots of the plant may reach it or not at their own wish and will. Avoid commercial fertilizers during the first year after transplanting.

The small feeder roots of rose plants live but one year and are yearly replaced. In this climate the replacing of the feeder roots usually begins between December fifteenth and January fifteenth, according to the season. This fact makes it advisable that roses be transplanted as early in the winter as possible.

Roses should, however, not be dug from the field while growing freely. In normal seasons, sap circulation has been reduced sufficiently by December first to make transplanting possible without undue shock to the plant.



Soils

Experimentation and experience in the colder portion of the United States have long since established the fact that soils of high clay content are preferable for rose culture in that region.

But nearly all facts that have to do with roses are subject to climatic influence, climatic change, and climatic limitation. This fact included.

As one passes from cold to heat, increased temperatures call for a corresponding decrease in the clay content of soils ideal for rose culture. In the Southwest, roses show a distinct preference for sandy soils, provided a heavy subsoil, preferably red clay, lies within striking distance of the roots.

Which does not say that roses will not grow in heavy soils in the Southwest. They will. It appears to be a question of soil aeration. This question can be answered through very shallow planting and frequent cultivation. Many rose plants deeply planted in heavy soils have been given a startling increase in vigor through the simple expedient of reducing the surface of the soil and frequent cultivation.

Where rose beds are being especially prepared in this climate, firm insistence should be placed upon from twelve to eighteen inches of good sandy loam of sufficient fertility to grow vegetables.

The First Year After Transplanting

Rose plants without adequate foliage starve to death.

The restoration of a vigorous root system during the first year after transplanting is directly dependent upon adequate foliage upon the plant. If through removing flower stems all new growth is removed from a recently transplanted plant, the plant is without adequate foliage through which to acquire the food required for its restoration to full vigor.

After a rose cutting is planted, the processes of root and branch production begin almost simultaneously, both rootlets and top-growth being produced from sustenance stored within the cutting itself.

A transplanted rose plant is but a rose cutting in an advanced stage. Root growth and top are both started through the use of sustenance stored in the roots. This sustenance is soon exhausted and it becomes imperative that both roots and foliage function in their appointed manner that food may be gathered and supplied to the plant as a whole. Each supplies certain required elements without which other elements are without value.

It is thus of vital importance that the first flower stems produced by a recently transplanted plant be left on the plant that their foliage may feed the crippled plant.

Each year the heat of August sees the passing of many puny rose plants that knew great vigor before transplanting, plants kept puny by want of food resulting from the persistent removal of their foliage. Permitting a transplanted rose plant to retain all new growth and foliage until mid-season is amazingly productive of plant vigor that will pay dividends for years to come.

It is indeed a fortunate rose that has no flower stems removed during the first year after transplanting.

The age-old myth that newly transplanted rose plants should not be permitted to bloom should be disregarded. Experimentation has demonstrated the fact that wood and foliage development are superior when the ordained natural processes and practices are carried out in full. We specifically request that all plants that go out from our field be permitted to bloom according to their own pleasure.



*During the summer of 1933,
we will have dozens of new
varieties undergoing test in
our field.*

*They are the offerings of the
great rose hybridizers of the
earth.*

*We hope that we may have
the pleasure of showing them
to you in person.*





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